

## 中国涡虫一新纪录科（扁形动物门，单肠目，盲扁虫科）背睾涡虫属一新种

汪安泰 孙 源

深圳大学生命科学学院 深圳 518060, E-mail: wang118@szu.edu.cn

**摘 要** 记述了中国涡虫单肠目 1 新纪录科背睾涡虫属 1 新种，即中国背睾涡虫 *Phaenocora sinensis* sp. nov.。新种的主要鉴别特征是：外轮廓呈长子弹形，后缘呈刀切状；精巢长度占体长的 2/3，位于卵黄腺的背部。阴茎表面小刺呈犬牙状，其内折部中段具 4 个矩形的粗刺。子宫有 2 个开口，一端连接卵巢，另一端连接生殖腔。卵黄腺呈条形，具短分支，左右卵黄腺无衔接。生活于淡水。标本保存在深圳大学生命科学学院形态学研究室。

**关键词** 扁形动物门，单肠目，盲扁虫科，背睾涡虫属，新种。

**中图分类号** Q959.113.1

单肠目涡虫在全球的淡水、半海水和海水中分布广泛，迄今已发现千余种，划分为 6 个亚目，即达氏亚目 *Dalyellioida*、*Endoaxonemata*、冠吻亚目 *Kalyptorhynchia*，盲扁虫亚目 *Typhloplanoida*、切头亚目 *Temnocephalida* 和 *Revertospermata*。近几年单肠目新属新种不断被发现 (Brusa, Damborenea and Noreña, 2003; Noreña, Damborenea and Escobedo, 2006; Willems, Artois, Vermin, *et al.*, 2004; Artois, Willems, Roeck, *et al.*, 2004; Willems, Artois, Jocqué, *et al.*, 2007; Damborenea, Brusa, Noreña, 2005; Brusa, Damborenea and Noreña, 2008)，中国上世纪仅记录单肠目 2 新纪录种 (Tu, 1934; 刘德增, 1993; 汪安泰, 吴海龙, 2005a)，本世纪作者报道了 9 种单肠目涡虫，其中新种 8 种，隶属于 2 科 4 属，均分布于淡水 (汪安泰, 李慧, 2005; 汪安泰, 2004; 汪安泰, 邓利, 2006; 汪安泰, 吴海龙, 2005a; 汪安泰, 吴海龙, 2005b; 易艳琼, 梁羽, 汪安泰, 2006; 汪安泰, 吴海龙, 2008)。盲扁虫亚目涡虫在中国迄今未见报道。作者于 2009 年在深圳的铁岗水库首次发现该亚目标本，经比较与鉴定，确定为盲扁虫亚目 *Typhloplanoida* (Bresslau, 1928 ~ 1933) 盲扁虫科 *Typhloplanidae* (Graff, 1905) 背睾涡虫属 *Phaenocora* (Ehrenberg, 1837; Luther, 1963; Ax, 2008) 1 新种。

单肠目盲扁虫亚目涡虫现分 9 科，盲扁虫科下属 11 亚科，背睾亚科 *Phaenocorinae* 仅有 2 属，绝大多数分布于淡水。另 1 个属仅记录 1 种。

**科征** 涡虫雌雄同体，内具 1 个卵巢和 1 对精

巢；两性共用 1 个生殖孔通往体外。具有典型或可变形的莲座状的咽。淡水、海水和潮湿陆地均有分布。

**属征** 口位于身体的前部，咽呈桶状，斜向前下方伸出。精巢位于卵黄腺的背上方，多数有明显的分支，分支之间互相连接。卵黄腺具许多延长的分支，有的分支延伸至精巢背部。生殖孔位于体腹面的中前部，射精管在非交配时，像衣袖样内翻，表面附有明显的角质尖刺。生殖器官有管道与肠道连接。生殖腔呈梨形。虫体表皮无杆状体，具伪杆状体束。原肾管有独立的开口。

### 1 材料与方法

采集标本用 13 号水生生物网在水草之间来回拉网，孔径为 10 mm 粗网滤除粗渣，沉淀 5 min 后倒除上层水，取沉渣在解剖镜下分离涡虫。制作整装片标本：把虫体置于载玻片，加盖玻片，在盖玻片一侧滴 Bouin 氏液，另一侧用滤纸吸出，静置 1.5 h 后移入新鲜固定液 6 h。70 % 乙醇和高纯水交替清洗 4 d，Mayer 氏苏木精浸染 1.5 h，0.5 % 盐酸分色，新鲜自来水浸泡 2 min。乙醇逐级脱水，二甲苯透明，树胶封片。切片标本厚 6  $\mu\text{m}$ ，苏木精单染。所有标本于 Olympus BX51 显微镜下观察，Olympus DP72 数码相机拍照，并用其软件分别进行测量。

### 2 新种描述

中国背睾涡虫，新种 *Phaenocora sinensis* sp. nov.  
(图 1~9)

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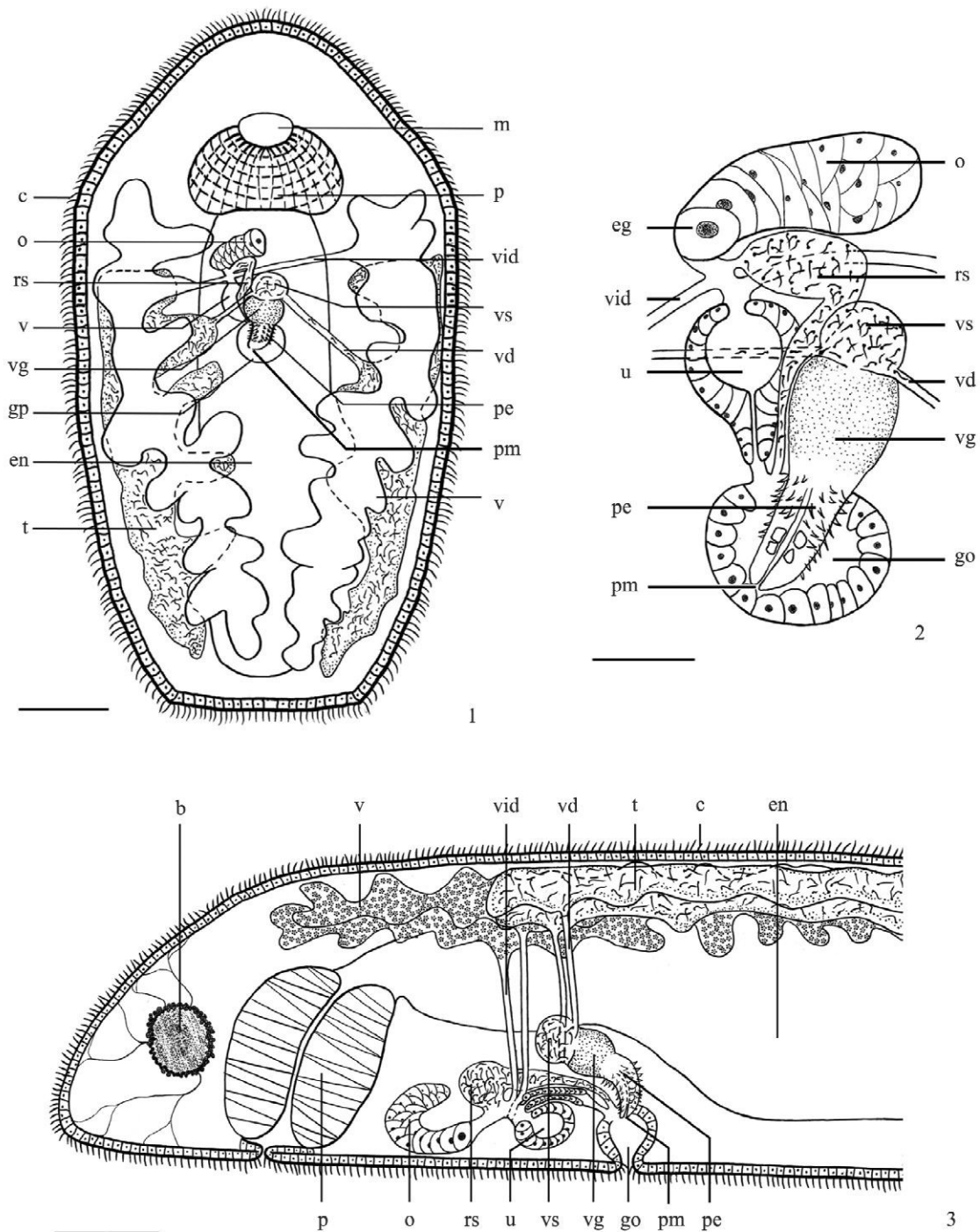


图1~3 中国背睾涡虫, 新种 *Phaenocora sinensis* sp. nov.

1. 整体形态腹面观 (whole body, ventral view) 2. 交配器官 (copulatory apparatus) 3. 前段形态侧面观 (forepart, lateral view) b: 脑 (brain) bc: 交配囊 (bursa copulatrix) c: 纤毛 (cilia) en: 肠 (enteron) eg: 卵 (egg) go: 生殖孔 (gonopore) m: 口 (mouth) o: 卵巢 (ovary) ov: 输卵管 (oviduct) p: 咽 (pharynx) pe: 阴茎 (penis) pm: 阴茎口 (penis mouth) s: 尖刺 (spines) ss: 粗刺 (stout spines) t: 精巢 (testis) u: 子宫 (uterus) v: 卵黄腺 (vitellaria) vd: 输精管 (vas deferens) vg: 颗粒囊 (vesicula granulorum) vs: 储精囊 (vesicula seminalis) rs: 受精囊 (receptaculum seminales) 比例尺 (scale bars): 1 = 200  $\mu\text{m}$ , 2 = 40  $\mu\text{m}$ , 3 = 100  $\mu\text{m}$

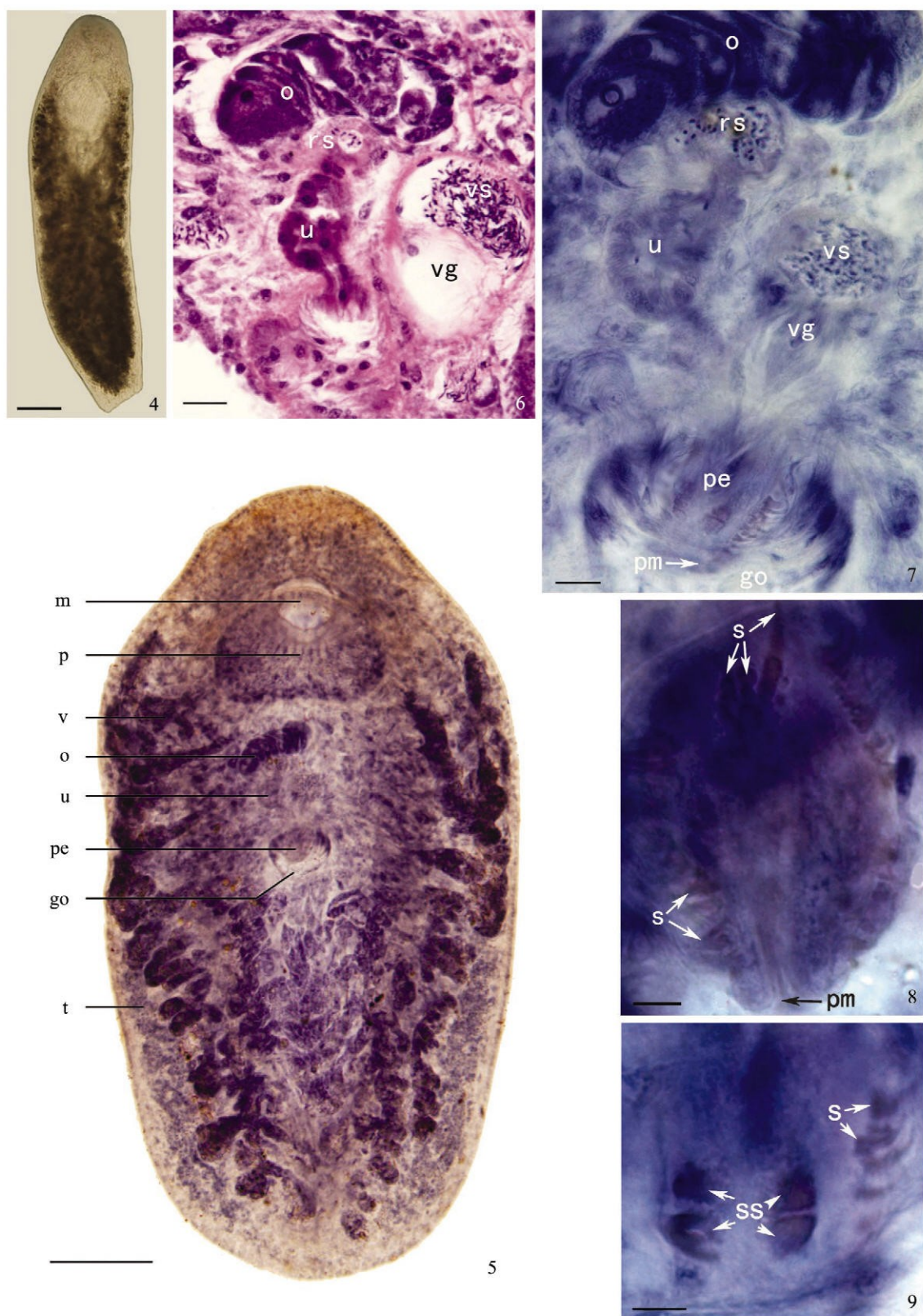


图4~9 中国背睾涡虫，新种 *Phaenocora sinensis* sp. nov.

4. 生活照片 (photographed in life) 5. 整装片 (whole specimen) 6. 生殖器官切片 (copulatory apparatus horizontal slice) 7. 生殖器官 (copulatory apparatus) 8. 阴茎 (penis) 9. 阴茎刺 (penis thorn) 比例尺 (scale bars): 4, 5 = 200  $\mu\text{m}$ , 6, 7 = 25  $\mu\text{m}$ , 8 = 10  $\mu\text{m}$ , 9 = 5  $\mu\text{m}$



## 2.1 模式标本

正模 1, SZ200903-I-1, 汪安泰, 2009-03-20, 采自广东省深圳市宝安区铁岗水库 (22° 38' N, 113° 54' E) 的水生植物上; 副模 3, SZ200903-I-2 ~4, 时间与地点同正模。所有标本保存在深圳大学生命科学院形态学研究室。

## 2.2 形态特征

**外部特征** 生活成熟个体长 1 670 ~ 1 700  $\mu\text{m}$ , 体中段宽 410 ~ 440  $\mu\text{m}$ , 其轮廓静止时呈子弹形, 后缘刀切状; 运动时体细长, 身体上下扁平。对显微镜光源较敏感, 光照后运动迅速。咽至头前端呈橘红色, 体表无色素细胞, 较透明, 咽后体表呈灰色, 咽位于身体前 1/4 处, 前窄后宽, 呈酒桶型, 可变形, 捕食伸出时如开花般斜向前伸, 咽长 290 ~ 300  $\mu\text{m}$ , 宽 263 ~ 273  $\mu\text{m}$ 。头部无眼点。表皮厚度 6.0 ~ 7.0  $\mu\text{m}$ , 多数区域为 6.5  $\mu\text{m}$ 。腹面纤毛长 5.0 ~ 5.5  $\mu\text{m}$ 。无明显的刚性感觉毛。表皮无杆状体, 有伪杆状体束。

**生殖器官特征** 雌雄同体, 具 1 个生殖孔, 位于体中段偏前的腹侧, 精巢 2 个, 长条形, 具多分枝, 分别位于左右卵黄腺上方的体侧背部。精巢从咽后侧一直延伸至尾部, 长 1 190  $\mu\text{m}$ , 宽 130  $\mu\text{m}$ , 占体长的 4/5。左右精巢在其前 1/3 处各有 1 根输精管, 分别与储精囊基部的左右侧连接。储精囊位于体前中部的消化道腹侧, 呈圆球状。紧贴储精囊后侧的颗粒囊, 颗粒囊后方的阴茎呈膝状, 基部直径 23  $\mu\text{m}$ , 端部直径 10  $\mu\text{m}$ 。朝后下方延伸到生殖孔。非交配时, 阴茎内翻, 阴茎表面密布犬牙状小刺 (长 4  $\mu\text{m}$ ), 阴茎内翻部分中部表面具 4 根较宽扁平的粗刺 (4 ~ 5  $\mu\text{m}$  × 4 ~ 6  $\mu\text{m}$ )。阴茎端部, 即内翻的顶端有 3 ~ 5 根细长的尖刺 (7  $\mu\text{m}$ )。卵巢 1 个, 位于咽后的腹面, 储精囊的前方, 呈长肾状。输卵管不明显, 其长度与成熟卵胚直径相近。受精囊位于储精囊与卵巢之间, 呈不规则长条形。受精囊一端开口于输卵管, 另一端有 1 个管道向后延伸至生殖腔。卵黄腺 2 条 (长 1 350  $\mu\text{m}$ ), 位于体 2 侧的精巢腹面, 呈多分支的长条形, 前至咽侧, 后至尾部, 左右卵黄腺无衔接。卵黄腺在虫体的前 1/4 处, 各有 1 根卵黄管汇入输卵管中部。输卵管后连接子宫, 子宫壁由单层柱状上皮构成, 子宫的另 1 端有管道通往生殖腔, 即子宫的前后端各有 1 个开口。生殖腔外围有密集的腺细胞。

词源: 新种种名以中国国名命名。

## 3 分类讨论

背 辜 涡 虫 属 已 记 录 31 种 (Ax, 2008;

Beklemishev, 1920; Brinkmann, 1905; Gilbert, 1938; Graff, 1913; Hyman, 1951; Hyman, 1955; Beklemishev, 1929; Karling, 1956; Kolasa, 1973; Luther, 1963; Marcus, 1946; Ruebush, 1939; Steinbock, 1966; Young & Harris, 1973; Young, 1976), 经核对, 与中国背辜涡虫新种性状相近的物种有 *Phaenocora kepneri* (Gilbert, 1935) 与 *P. subsalina* (Luther, 1921; Luther, 1963)。

*Phaenocora subsalina* 分布于芬兰与德国的海水和半海水中, 整体外形同新种涡虫, 但 *P. subsalina* 精巢位于身体的前部, 全长不及体长的 1/4, 输卵管长与卵巢长度相当, 子宫只有 1 个开口; 新种生活于淡水, 精巢长度占体长的 4/5, 子宫有 2 个开口, 一端连接卵巢, 另一端连接生殖腔, 其鉴别特征与 *P. subsalina* 有显著区别。

*Phaenocora kepneri* (Gilbert, 1935) 分布于美国东部特拉华州的淡水水域, 虫体外轮廓呈长椭圆型, 尾端弧形, 其精巢和卵黄腺大小与新种相似, 卵黄腺呈指状分支, 左右卵黄腺在体中轴呈网状衔接, 阴茎表面的小刺性状和大小无明显区别。新种外轮廓呈长子弹形, 后缘呈刀切状; 卵黄腺呈条形, 具短分支, 左右无衔接现象, 阴茎表面小刺呈犬牙状, 其内折部中段具 4 个矩形刺, 呈蝶状排列, 远端有较长的刺 (图 8, 9)。其鉴别特征与 *P. kepneri* 有显著区别。

## 4 栖息地

深圳市郊的铁岗水库库区采集地海拔 20 m, 水深 20 ~ 60 cm, 水温 25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , pH6.8。水底有许多沉水草本植物丛生, 岸边有一片白桦林, 是一个封闭的饮用水源, 上游的生活污水经污水处理站和湿地处理后流入水库。用 13 号水生生物网在水草丛间扫网, 水草间有 小鱼、小虾、枝角类、桡足类、轮虫、螺等多种水生动物。在附近 1 条入库的水沟 (宽 3 m) 内, 水色暗灰, 取水面漂浮的水葫芦水洗, 亦发现该物种。在模式标本采集前, 曾一次采集到该物种 20 余只。实验室繁殖未成功, 其原因有待探索。

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## A NEW SPECIES REPRESENTING THE FIRST RECORD OF THE FAMILY TYPHLOPLANIDAE FROM CHINA (PLATYHELMINTHES, RHABDOCOELA)

WANG An-Tai, SUN Yuan

College of Life Sciences, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518060, China; E-mail: wang118@szu.edu.cn

**Abstract** In this paper, a new species of the family Typhloplanidae is described and figured. Type specimens are deposited in College of Life Sciences, Shenzhen University.

***Phaenocora sinensis* sp. nov.** (Figs 1–9)

Holotype 1, SZ200903-I-1, Wangantai, found on aquatic plant in a reservoir located in Baoan district, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, China (22° 38'N, 113° 54'E) in Mar. 2009. Paratypes 3, SZ200903-I-2–4, from the same location as holotype. All of the specimens are deposited in the Morphological Research Laboratory of Life Science College, Shenzhen University, Guangdong Province, China.

**Description.** Body length ranges from 1 670 to 1 700  $\mu\text{m}$ , width 410 to 440  $\mu\text{m}$ . Body shape is bullet-shaped, oblate and knife-like posterior part. Pharynx to the front of head is orange and no pigments in body surface, the whole body is transparent. The pharynx is in the 1/4 front of the whole body, no eyes. Hermaphroditism, with a gonopore, is at the middle of the ventral side. A pair of testis locating at the back of vitellarium is long-shaped. Testis extends from the pharynx posterior to the end of body, which is 4/5 length of whole body. The penis is inward folding and has spines on the surface which like canines, 4  $\mu\text{m}$ . 4

stout spines are at the internal surface of penis, 4 – 5  $\mu\text{m} \times 4 - 6 \mu\text{m}$ .

**Habitat.** The new species was found on aquatic plant in a reservoir located in Baoan district, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, China. 20 m above sea level, temperature 25 °C and pH 6.8. The underwater plants grew in wanton profusion and the reservoir is a closed source of drinking water. Upstream of the sewage flow into reservoir was treated by Sewage treatment plant and wetlands.

**Etymology.** The new species was named as the country of China.

**Remarks.** Compared with all recorded species of genus *Phaenocora*, the present species characterizes that testis locating at the back of vitellarium which is 4/5 length of whole body. Uterus has two openings, one ending at ovary, the other at genital cavity. Vitellariums are long-shaped with short branches. The surface of the penis has small spines which like canines. The four triangle stout spines at the internal folded surface of penis are butterfly-shaped distribution. These results distinctly differs from that of other two similar species originated from *P. subsalina* (testis is shorter than 1/4 length of whole body) and *P. kepleri* (Vitellariums netlike).

**Key words** Platyhelminthes, Rhabdocoela, Typhloplanidae, *Phaenocora*, new species.

### 更正

《动物分类学报》2010年35卷第4期论文:刘洪涛,汪安泰,中国广东水螅属一新种(水螅纲,无鞘螅目,水螅科), 859页图注中的比例尺(scale bars): 11 ~ 12 = 1 000  $\mu\text{m}$ , 15 = 300  $\mu\text{m}$ ,更正为比例尺(scale bars): 11 ~ 12 = 1 000  $\mu\text{m}$ , 15 = 300  $\mu\text{m}$ 。